



MassDEP

Drinking Water Program

One Winter Street – 5th Floor; Boston, MA 02108

Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov or 617-292-5770



Drinking Water Program Updates

2019-10-11

This week's program director email has these topics of interest:

1. Monitoring Waiver Applications
2. PFAS Analytical Methods
3. Update of PFAS in New Hampshire
4. EPA's release of draft Lead and Copper Rule regulations
5. EPA award funds to MassDEP for lead in school drinking water program
6. Available Funding for Reducing Lead in School Drinking Water
7. Free GIS Mapping Technical Assistance Opportunity
8. Source Water Protection Master Plans
9. Training

Monitoring Waivers

Please find attached the following three documents for the 2020-2022 Monitoring Waivers Program for COM and NTNC public water systems. This information was previously sent to the parties designated by the PWS on the most recent Annual Statistical Report (ASR).

- Monitoring Waivers Program Application Cover Letter (pdf)
- Monitoring Waivers Program Information Sheet (pdf)
- Monitoring Waivers Application Form (MS Word)

You can also find these documents on the MassDEP website at <https://www.mass.gov/lists/monitoring-waiver-application-for-2020-2022-compliance-period>.

The deadline for submitting the application form is Wednesday October 30th, 2019.

PFAS Analytical Methods

MassDEP reminds you that EPA Methods 537 and 537.1 are the only ones to be used for analysis of PFAS in drinking water for Massachusetts where data are provided to MassDEP. Laboratory approval by MassDEP is only for these two methods.

Laboratories should be providing quality control (QC) packages along with sample results to their clients. MassDEP staff will be reviewing the QC information once it has been submitted to the department.

Method 537, US Environmental Protection Agency. September 2009.

Method 537.1, US Environmental Protection Agency. November 2018.

These methods are available online at: <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/epa-drinking-water-research-methods>

For laboratory listings please go to: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas#laboratories-and-testing-for-pfas->

Update on PFAS in New Hampshire

New Hampshire has issued maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for five PFAS compounds. They became effective September 30, 2019. You can read more about it at:

New Hampshire Public Radio article:

<https://www.nhpr.org/post/strict-new-limits-pfas-chemicals-nh-water-supplies-take-effect#stream/0>

New Hampshire Regulations:

<https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rulemaking/documents/env-dw7-800amd-adpt-pstd.pdf>

New Hampshire's new PFAS limits are facing a swift lawsuit from local water handlers and 3M: <https://www.nhpr.org/post/nh-s-new-pfas-limits-face-swift-lawsuit-local-water-handlers-3m#stream/0>

EPA Release of Proposed Lead and Copper Rule Regulations Amendments

On October 10, 2019, as part of Children's Health Month, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a proposed rule that significantly improves the actions that water systems must take to reduce lead in the nation's drinking water.

The proposal focuses on six key areas. Under the proposal, a community water system would be required to take new actions, including, but not limited to:

1) Identifying the most impacted areas by requiring water systems to prepare and update a publicly-available inventory of lead service lines and requiring water systems to "find-and-fix" sources of lead when a sample in a home exceeds 15 parts per billion (ppb).

2) Strengthening drinking water treatment by requiring corrosion control treatment based on tap sampling results and establishing a new trigger level of 10 ppb (e.g. trigger level outlined below).

3) Replacing lead service lines by requiring water systems to replace the water system-owned portion of an LSL when a customer chooses to replace their portion of the line. Additionally, depending on their level above the trigger level, systems would be required take LSL replacement actions, as described below.

4) Increasing drinking water sampling reliability by requiring water systems to follow new, improved sampling procedures and adjust sampling sites to better target locations with higher lead levels.

5) Improving risk communication to customers by requiring water systems to notify customers within 24 hours if a sample collected in their home is above 15 ppb. Water systems will also be required to conduct regular outreach to the homeowners with LSLs.

6) Better protecting children in schools and child care facilities by requiring water systems to take drinking water samples from the schools and child care facilities served by the system.

EPA's proposal does not change the existing action level of 15 ppb. EPA is proposing for the first time a new lead trigger level of 10 ppb, which would compel water systems to identify actions that would reduce lead levels in drinking water. EPA's new 10 ppb trigger level will enable systems to react more quickly should they exceed the 15 ppb action level in the future. These actions could include reevaluating current treatment or conducting a corrosion control study. Systems above 10 ppb but below 15 ppb would be required to set an annual goal for conducting replacements and conduct outreach to encourage resident participation in replacement programs. Water systems above 15 ppb would be required to annually replace a minimum of three percent of the number of known or potential LSLs in the inventory at the time the action level exceedance occurs.

Additionally, small systems that exceed the trigger and action levels will have flexibility with respect to treatment and LSL replacement actions. This will allow smaller systems to protect public health by taking the action that makes sense for their community.

EPA is taking public comment on this proposal for 60 days after publication in the Federal Register via <http://www.regulations.gov> [Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2017-0300].

Read the rule and fact sheets at: www.epa.gov/safewater/LCRproposal.

View the EPA-HUD lead service line financing opportunities website at: www.epa.gov/safewater/pipeplacement.

Video the announcement with Administrator Andrew Wheeler: www.epa.gov/safewater/LCRproposal.
View EPA-HUD Letter to Governors: www.epa.gov/safewater/LCRproposal.

EPA Awards \$967,000 to Massachusetts to Test Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities

On October 10th in Reading, EPA Region 1 staff joined Commissioner Suuberg and DEP staff to announce the awarding of a \$967,000 grant to DEP to support lead in drinking water testing in public schools and public and private child care facilities. The grant will support an upcoming third round of testing at facilities that have not participated in previous efforts and meet specific grant-criteria for community income, building age, etc. Importantly, this next round will include private group child care facilities. The grant is going to be administered from the DEP Drinking Water Program in Boston with significant support from UMass-Amherst, as well as regional and local partners. Stay tuned for more information!

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-awards-967000-massachusetts-test-drinking-water-schools-and-child-care-facilities>

New RFI Released – Free GIS Mapping Technical Assistance Opportunity

Since 2017, MassDEP's Water Management Act (WMA) program has supported funding to the Water Utility Resilience Program's (WURP) Critical Infrastructure Mapping Initiative, which offers Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping services free of charge to interested water utilities. The initiative

provides technical assistance to water utilities, through a MassDEP contractor, with developing or enhancing maps and GIS data for critical infrastructure resilience planning, climate change adaptation work, emergency response and recovery, and asset management.

MassDEP anticipates continued funding for this initiative and is soliciting interest from PWSs to receive free technical assistance in developing or enhancing GIS mapping of their distribution system.

A Request for Information and Expressions of Interest (RFI) has been posted to both the MassDEP WMA and WURP websites at:

- <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/water-management-act-grant-programs-for-public-water-suppliers>
- <https://www.mass.gov/guides/water-utility-resilience-program#critical-infrastructure-gis-mapping-initiative->

Questions may be directed to MassDEP's Kristin Divris at Kristin.Divris@mass.gov or 508-849-4028.

Available Funding for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools – EPA Released Document

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released the document “Potential Funding Sources for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities” at <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/funding-sources-schools-and-child-care-facilities>.

This document is an interactive guide developed to help schools and child care providers identify potential funding sources for lead remediation and water quality-related projects in each state. Massachusetts funding opportunities list the following:

- **Massachusetts Assistance Program for Lead in School Drinking Water** - This program focuses on helping schools test and identify lead service lines that need replacement, in order to establish a program for lead and copper in drinking water.
- **Blue Hub Capital** - This program is a community development loan fund that supports private businesses, including childcare facilities and private schools.
- **Massachusetts School Building Authority School Building Assistance (SBA) Program** - This program is a competitive non-entitlement grant program with a mission to increase the affordability, sustainability, and efficiency of schools throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Funds are mainly allocated for capital improvement and renovation projects that align with the program's mission.

- **Massachusetts State Revolving Fund Drinking Water Program** - This program, created by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides financial support to help water systems and states achieve public health protection. States rank the project applications they receive from water systems and produce a project priority list for funding. Read more online about the specific schedule and requirements for Massachusetts.
- **Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)** - MWRA works to reduce lead in water by providing interest-free loans for communities to replace public and private lead service lines. Communities must be members of MWRA to qualify for assistance.

Source Water Protection Master Plans

Communities throughout Massachusetts are in the process of developing or updating their Comprehensive Master Plans. Although these plans include a section on local water resources, they are often limited to just a brief description of the ground and surface waters that serve the community. Public water suppliers should not rely on Comprehensive Master Plans to take the place of a detailed source protection plan.

For instance, a public water supplier with public wells should consider developing a Wellhead Protection Plan that is specific to the needs of the community's water supply wells. A Wellhead Protection Plan identifies the potential threats to the sources, the strategies and recommendations to ensure the wells do not become contaminated and a schedule to implement the strategies.

Once a Wellhead Protection Plan is developed, it should be referenced in the community's Comprehensive Master Plan; its public viewing location should also be identified (such as at the water department, town clerk's office or local library). Alternatively, a Wellhead Protection Plan (or its key elements) could be added to the appendix of the Comprehensive Master Plan. In either approach, by bringing the Wellhead Protection Plan into the more widely read Comprehensive Master Plan, the public water supplier can educate residents and generate greater interest in protecting local water supplies.

Water suppliers can find assistance with developing a protection plan on MassDEP's website, see *Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan* and the *Wellhead Protection Checklists* for large and small systems; <https://www.mass.gov/lists/groundwater-wellhead-protection-and-surface-water-supplies> or email Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov Subject: Wellhead Protection Plan.


Training

When you need training please look at the training calendar located at:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/drinking-water-training-class-schedules.html> for upcoming trainings.

If you need a refresher on recently given trainings, you can review several training videos located at:

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJn2AKOcYr7lutGJB-UfDKtQPF_o_249m

or click here:  **YouTube**

MassDEP is sending this important drinking water information to all PWS responsible persons who are listed on the state database. If you are no longer the correct responsible person for the PWS please reply with the correct contact information. MassDEP needs one responsible contact person from each PWS.

Operators, consultants, and others who are interested in Drinking Water Program updates are encouraged to request to be subscribed to this email list. You may also request to be unsubscribed by replying to this email.

This MassDEP Program Director technical assistance email is funded by the Safe Drinking Water Act Assessment (Section 70) Program. The Assessment is paid by all consumers of public water in Massachusetts and is collected by public water systems. For more information about the Assessment Program, go to

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/news/advisory-committees/safe-drinking-water-act-assessment-advisory-committee.html>.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection

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Kathleen A. Theoharides
Secretary

Martin Suuberg
Commissioner

October 4, 2019

IMPORTANT INFORMATION PUBLIC DRINKING WATER MONITORING WAIVER PROGRAM APPLICATION 2020-2022

Dear Public Water Supplier:

Enclosed you will find the instruction sheet and the application form for the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Drinking Water Program's 2020-2022 Monitor Waiver Program. MassDEP encourages eligible systems to take advantage of this waiver program. The program has been in existence since 1993 and provides significant cost savings to public water systems (PWS) and their customers by reducing monitoring requirements for synthetic organic contaminants (SOC), volatile organic contaminants (VOC), inorganic contaminants (IOC), and perchlorate while maintaining public health protection.

We are also approaching a new 3-year water quality monitoring compliance period so look for your system's new water quality sampling schedule for the 2020 through 2022 period to arrive later this year in the mail. You can find your current sampling schedule online at:
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/public-water-supplier-document-search>.

We strongly encourage you to utilize the Monitoring Waiver Program and submit the simplified application for your appropriate sources by the **October 30, 2019**, deadline.

Waiver application/information can also be found online at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-permits-forms-and-templates#monitoring-waiver-forms->

I would also like to take this opportunity to provide you with information on two contaminants of emerging concern: PFAS and glysophate. See attachment.

For More Information on the Monitoring Waiver Program

If you have any questions regarding this information or the application procedures please contact us.

Boston Marie Tennant 617-292-5885
CERO Paula Caron 508-767-2719
NERO Jim Persky 978-694-3227

SERO Isabel Collins 508-946-2726

WERO Cathy Wanat 413-755-2216

You may also contact the Drinking Water Program at program.director-dwp@mass.gov .

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Yvette dePeiza". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Yvette" being more prominent.

Yvette dePeiza
Program Director, Drinking Water Program
MassDEP/BWR

Attachments

ecc: DWP Chiefs

Y/DWPArchive-2020-2022 Monitoring Waiver Application

Contaminants of emerging Concern: PFAS and Glyphosate

PFAS:

Below are excerpts from a letter sent out to PWSs on 2019-06-12 detailing voluntary PFAS sampling guidance. You can read the entire letter at: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2019/06/13/letter-to-pws-update-on-pfas-testing.pdf>

- *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are emerging contaminants of significant concern. PFAS are a family of chemicals used since the 1950s to manufacture stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick products.*
- *In June 2018, MassDEP issued an Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) for drinking water of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, and PFHpA combined.*
- *In April 2019, MassDEP initiated the process to develop a drinking water standard for public drinking water suppliers, known as an MCL, for PFAS.*
- *In the interim period while these standards are being promulgated, MassDEP is encouraging all PWS statewide to voluntarily collect and analyze PFAS samples from the entrance points to your distribution system as soon as possible. Voluntary testing of your finished water will provide information to you, your customers, local officials, and MassDEP on whether PFAS is present in your drinking water at levels of concern.*

With the interest in PFAS and a pending MCL, if you have not already tested the entrance points to your distribution system for PFAS, it may benefit your system to voluntarily test for PFAS and develop a baseline for this group of contaminants. If your PWS does conduct voluntary tests for PFAS, remember that any detection of PFAS must be reported in your Consumer Confidence Report. For more information for PWS on PFAS see <https://www.mass.gov/doc/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-public-drinking-water-supplies-questions-and-answers/download>

Glyphosate:

The Drinking Water Program (DWP) has determined that the statewide monitoring waiver for glyphosate (the active ingredient in Roundup® weed killer) will remain in place at this time. The original determination for the waiver, that glyphosate binds to soils and does not travel far from the site of application, has not been challenged or changed.

Years of routine testing of public water systems (PWSs) in New Hampshire and Connecticut and selective testing in Massachusetts has not identified contamination in drinking water sources. However, due to the ubiquitous use of glyphosate for vegetation management, emerging health concerns and heightened public interest, DWP has reevaluated and will continue to assess this waiver to determine if any additional actions are appropriate in Massachusetts.

If your PWS is doing vegetation control you are reminded to use state-licensed applicators and to use good source water protection practices (see <https://www.mass.gov/pesticides-and-water-supply-protection>).

If your PWS conducts voluntarily tests for glyphosate, you are required to report the results to DWP. In addition, any detections of glyphosate must be reported in your Consumer Confidence Report. Our estimate of the cost of an analysis for glyphosate is less than \$100.00. MassDEP has certified several laboratories to test for glyphosate (see <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/DEP/Labcert/Labcert.aspx>). More information about glyphosate is available at <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/xh/glyphosate-2011.pdf>.



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October 2019

Monitoring Waivers Program

2020 - 2022 Compliance Period

Information Sheet
Application Form Attached

Nine-year Waiver Compliance Cycle 2020-2028		
1 st Period 2020-2022	2 nd Period 2023-2025	3 rd Period 2026-2028

The public water system (PWS) monitoring waiver application for the first period (2020-2022) of the nine-year cycle is attached. MassDEP will retrieve most of the needed information about your sources electronically from state databases and from your application form. If you want to apply for monitoring waivers for your sources, please fill out the application completely and submit to MassDEP by October 30, 2019.

You may send your waiver application in electronically to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov, and use *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp* in the subject line. Please scan your completed/signed application into a PDF format using the standard naming convention of *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp*. Include any requested source protection documents at the end of the application.

You may also mail in your completed/signed application to: MassDEP; DWP-Monitoring Waiver Program – 5th Floor; One Winter Street; Boston, MA 02108; Attn: Marie Tennant

Waivers can be requested for each source for volatile organic compounds (VOC), synthetic organic compounds (SOC), inorganic compounds (IOC), and perchlorate. The source must have the required source protection measures in place, current treatment information, required monitoring laboratory reports¹ on file with MassDEP, and monitoring report results that do not exceed acceptable levels. Please note that if sources are manifolded then all the manifolded sources must meet waiver criteria in order to receive a waiver. Class B River

¹ Please note that all monitoring reports must meet quality assurance and quality control criteria and be accepted by MassDEP prior to entry in the state database. Any outstanding rejected reports must be corrected, resubmitted either electronically or by hard copy, and accepted by MassDEP before entry into the database.

sources are ineligible for monitoring waivers. Please read the four sections below for more detail.

Section 1: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

310 CMR 22.07B

Every community and non-transient non-community source is required to initially sample VOCs for four consecutive quarters in each three-year compliance period. Sources that do not detect a contaminant during this initial compliance period are reduced to annual sampling. Systems on annual sampling may apply for a VOC waiver for their sources that would further reduce their sampling to one sample in every three-year compliance period.

In order to be eligible for a VOC waiver, the source must not have any historical VOC detects. There are two exceptions to this requirement: 1. The trihalomethane compounds: chloroform, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and bromodichloromethane are exempt; and, 2. Historically if only one VOC detection was found and the past 10 years sampling was detect free then it may be considered an anomaly and not impact VOC waiver eligibility.

The source must not be treated for VOCs and must have acceptable VOC monitoring reports in the MassDEP database for the 2017-2019 monitoring period:

- New sources must have their 4 consecutive quarters from the 2017-2019 compliance period.
- If a source had a waiver in the 2017-2019 period it would have been tested at least once in that three-year period. That report will be sufficient to attain a VOC waiver.
- If a source did not have a waiver in 2017-2019 it would have been tested annually and those three results will be accepted.

Source protection criteria must also be met: no threatening land uses within the Zone I, II and/or A, B, C or interim wellhead protection areas (IWPA) of the source and compliance with the minimum source protection requirements (310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.21). It is important that the source protection section on the application be complete so that MassDEP can update its records. Your Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report can assist you as a starting point. All threatening land uses must be noted on the application, including those found since the SWAP report was issued.

Section 2: Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)

310 CMR 22.07A

Every community and non-transient non-community source is required to initially sample SOC's for four consecutive quarters in each three-year compliance period. Sources that do not detect a contaminant during the initial compliance period can move to a reduced sampling frequency as follows:

- Systems serving greater than 3,300 people are reduced to two quarters in one year during each three-year compliance period.

- Systems serving 3,300 people or fewer are reduced to once every three-year compliance period.

Systems may then apply for an SOC waiver that would waive source sampling for the three-year compliance period. Successive renewals in that compliance cycle would not require any additional samples.

As this is the beginning of a new nine-year compliance cycle, all sources will be required to test in the 2020-2022 compliance period. Existing systems that serve less than or equal to 3,300 persons are not eligible for an SOC waiver in the 2020-2022 period as they are only required to collect one sample during this period. Systems that serve more than 3,300 persons can use the first sample collected in 2020-2022 to waive the second sample if no SOC's are detected.

In order to obtain an SOC waiver, your source must not be treated for SOC's.

Source protection criteria must also be met: no threatening land uses within the Zone I, II and/or A, B, C or IWPA of the source and compliance with the minimum source protection requirements (310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.21). It is important that the source protection section on the application be complete so that MassDEP can update its records. Your SWAP report can assist you as a starting point. All threatening land uses must be noted on the application, including those found since the SWAP report was issued.

SOC Notes:

1. There is a Massachusetts statewide waiver for ethylene dibromide (EDB) and dibromochloropropane (DBCP) for surface water sources only.
2. There is a Massachusetts statewide waiver for diquat, endosulf, glyphosate, and dioxin. However, some surface water sources will be required to test for diquat if diquat has been used as an herbicide near their public drinking water sources.
3. Special note on glyphosate:

The Drinking Water Program (DWP) has determined that the statewide monitoring waiver for glyphosate (the active ingredient in Roundup® weed killer) will remain in place at this time. The original determination for the waiver, that glyphosate binds to soils and does not travel far from the site of application, has not been challenged.

Years of routine testing of PWSs in New Hampshire and Connecticut selective testing in Massachusetts has not identified contamination in drinking water sources.

However, due to the ubiquitous use of glyphosate for vegetation management, some emerging health concerns and heightened public concern, DWP has reevaluated will continue to assess this waiver to determine if any additional actions are appropriate in Massachusetts.

If your PWS is doing vegetation control you are reminded to use state-licensed applicators and to use good source water protection practices (see <https://www.mass.gov/pesticides-and-water-supply-protection>).

If your PWS conducts voluntarily tests for glyphosate, you are required to report the results to DWP. In addition, any detections of glyphosate must be reported in your Consumer Confidence Report. Our estimate of the cost of an analysis for glyphosate is less than \$100.00. MassDEP has certified several laboratories to test for glyphosate (see <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/DEP/Labcert/Labcert.aspx>). More information about glyphosate is available at <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/xh/glyphosate-2011.pdf>.

Section 3: Inorganic Compounds (IOC)

310 CMR 22.06

Every community and non-transient non-community groundwater source is required to sample IOCs once during every three-year compliance period and surface water sources must sample once each year. Systems may apply for an IOC waiver that would reduce sampling for both groundwater and surface sources to one sample every nine-year compliance cycle. An IOC waiver lasts for the entire nine-year compliance cycle and does not need to be renewed every three-year period.

For sources applying for the first time:

In order to be eligible for an IOC waiver, the source must not be treated for IOC contaminants and must have three acceptable monitoring sample reports in the MassDEP database:

- Groundwater sources must have a sample collected in the 2017-2019 compliance period, plus one more from each of the two immediately preceding compliance periods.
- Surface water sources must have their annual IOC results from the past three years.

For sources that had an IOC waiver in the 2011-2019 compliance cycle:

This is the beginning of new compliance cycle. You should apply for a waiver but expect to have testing scheduled in 2020-2022 period as the benchmark testing, as no source can go for nine years without testing.

Source protection criteria must also be met: no threatening land uses within the Zone I, II and/or A, B, C or IWPA of the source and compliance with minimum source protection requirements (310 CMR 22.20B and 310 CMR 22.21). It is important that the source protection section on the application be complete so that MassDEP can update its records. Your SWAP report can assist you as a starting point. All threatening land uses must be noted on the application, including those found since the SWAP report was issued.

IOC Notes:

1. Perchlorate waivers are handled separately from the regular IOC suite. See the next section for information on a perchlorate waiver.
2. There are no waivers for sodium; therefore, all sources must test for sodium.

3. There is a statewide waiver for source testing of asbestos. Systems with asbestos-cement pipe are required to test for asbestos within their distribution system; no waivers of this testing are allowed.

Section 4: Perchlorate Waiver

310 CMR 22.06

Every community and non-transient non-community source is required to initially sample for perchlorate:

- Groundwater sources must be sampled once in April and once in September.
- Surface water sources must be sampled for four consecutive quarters.

Sources that do not detect a contaminant during this initial compliance period can move to reduced sampling of once annually in the third quarter.

Systems may apply for a perchlorate waiver for their sources. This waiver would reduce their sampling to one sample in every three-year compliance period. In order to obtain a perchlorate waiver, your source must not be treated for perchlorate and have the following acceptable monitoring reports in the MassDEP database collected during the 2017-2019 period:

- Sources that had a waiver in the 2017-2019 period must have a least one MassDEP-accepted lab result from that compliance period.
- First time surface and groundwater sources: After the initial monitoring has been met, must have three MassDEP-accepted lab results.

Additional source protection requirements must also be met to be eligible for a perchlorate waiver. There can be no fireworks-display permits issued for any location within the Zone II of a groundwater source, or Zones A and B of a surface water source, since January 1, 2006. Furthermore, the supplier shall verify that no blasting permits have been issued for any location within the Zone II or Zones A and B since January 1, 2006. Blasting and fireworks permits are issued by local fire departments. Systems using sodium hypochlorite may have to certify best management practices are being used.

Section 5: Special note on PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have become contaminants of concern recently. Many systems tested for PFAS in the third round of the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3).

Looking forward as to what to expect; PFAS currently has an Office of Research and Standards (ORSG) of 70 ppt (covering five PFAS individually or combined). PFAS is currently undergoing the process to establish a maximum contaminant level (MCL). With the understanding that PFAS will soon be part of required testing, it may be added to the monitoring waiver program in future compliance periods. It could behoove systems to add PFAS testing to your regular sampling schedule now. You would then have PFAS benchmark testing completed and may receive a monitoring waiver based on that testing.

If your PWS does conduct voluntarily tests for PFAS remember that any detection of PFAS must be reported in your Consumer Confidence Report.

How to Submit a Monitoring Waiver Application

If you want to apply for monitoring waivers for your sources, please fill out the attached application completely and submit to MassDEP.

Electronic Submittal

You may send the waiver application in electronically to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov and use *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp* as the subject line. Please scan your completed/signed application into a PDF format using the standard naming convention of *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp*. Include any requested source protection documents at the end of the application.

US Post Office Submittal

You may also mail in your completed/signed application to: MassDEP; DWP-Monitoring Waiver Program – 5th Floor; One Winter Street; Boston, MA 02108; Attn: Marie Tennant

Deadline for Submission

October 30, 2019.

Application Form Location

The application form is attached and is also available on the web at:

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-permits-forms-and-templates#monitoring-waiver-forms-> .

Technical Assistance

MassDEP shares your goal of providing safe water to all users and is available if you need technical assistance. MassDEP DWP Monitoring Waiver Contacts are:

Location	Name	Phone Number	Email Address
CERO	Paula Caron	508-767-2719	Paula.Caron@mass.gov
NERO	James Persky	978-694-3227	James.Persky@mass.gov
SERO	Isabel Collins	508-946-2726	Isabel.Collins@mass.gov
WERO	Cathy Wanat	413-755-2216	Catherine.Wanat@mass.gov
Boston	Marie Tennant	617-292-5885	Marie.Tennant@mass.gov

If you wish to be contacted by a technical assistance provider please contact Michael Maynard at 508-767-2735 or Michael.Maynard@mass.gov .

You may also contact the DWP at Program.Director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770 with any questions or concerns you may have.



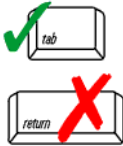
Monitoring Waiver Application

2020-2022 Compliance Period

Community and
Non-Transient Non-Community
Public Water Systems

9-Year Waiver Compliance Cycle 2020-2028		
1 st Period 2020-2022	2 nd Period 2023-2025	3 rd Period 2026-2028

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.



A. Public Water Supply Information

PWS Name _____

PWS Mailing Address _____

PWS Location (if different) _____

Contact Person Name _____ Phone Number _____ Email Address _____

System Type: ☐ Community ☐ Non-Transient Non-Community

B. Source Information

List sources and check the box for which a waiver is being requested.

Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>
Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>
Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>
Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>
Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>
Source ID # (e.g. 02G, 02S)	VOC <input type="checkbox"/>	SOC <input type="checkbox"/>	IOC <input type="checkbox"/>	Perchlorate <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have more sources than what is shown here, make a copy of this page and add into the application.

C. Source Protection – Land Use Inventory (ground water)

Fill out a separate Section C for each groundwater source. Section D is for surface water sources.

Refer to your facility's SWAP report for additional information at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-assessment-and-protection-swap-program-documents>

Please review the land use matrix located at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-assessment-and-protection-swap-program-documents>.

Source ID# (i.e. 02G or 03G)

Source Name

Review the list of land uses below and insert a checkmark in the respective columns if these land uses are located within the Zone I.

If NONE of the land uses described below are located in the Zone I check here. ☐

septic systems/cesspools	<input type="checkbox"/>
residential homes (including nursing homes)	<input type="checkbox"/>
institutional facilities (schools, prisons etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>
fuel heating tanks	<input type="checkbox"/>
commercial retail facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
commercial service shops (small engine/ auto/ boat repair /etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>
manufacturing facilities including Industrial parks	<input type="checkbox"/>
office parks or warehouses	<input type="checkbox"/>
medical facilities (hospitals, research labs)	<input type="checkbox"/>
sanitary wastewater discharges (other than septic systems)	<input type="checkbox"/>
non-sanitary wastewater discharges	<input type="checkbox"/>
excavation activity (sand/gravel, mining, construction)	<input type="checkbox"/>
blasting activity (past or present) including any fireworks displays	<input type="checkbox"/>
sodium hypochlorite use	<input type="checkbox"/>
lawn care activity:	
fertilizer/manure application or storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
pesticide application or storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utility rights of way or railroads	<input type="checkbox"/>
other structure or activity in the Zone I (describe below):	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please check one and follow instructions:

☐ Municipal PWS: The Zone II must be protected by municipal controls (bylaws, ordinances, or health regulations) that meet MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Public water systems who have not received a Wellhead Protection Compliance letter must attach and submit documentation of municipal protection that meets 310 CMR 22.21(2).

☐ Non-Municipal PWS: Public water suppliers must meet the Best Effort Requirement 310 CMR 22.21(1). The Zone II must also be protected by a hazardous material bylaw/ordinance or health regulation. Attach and submit your best effort documentation.

Sources with an IWPA

☐ PWS MUST date and sign below. The PWS must demonstrate they have adequately notified landowners and businesses in the IWPA. Public notification is required **every** monitoring waiver compliance period. (A Sample Notification Letter and fact sheet is available on the MassDEP website at: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-protection-forms-and-templates>.)

Date of Public Notification

Notification Description (flyer, letter, poster, etc.)

PWS Signature

Date

Fill out a separate Section D for *each* surface water source.

PWSs serving >25,000 people must have an approved protection plan to receive a waiver.

Refer to your facility's SWAP report for additional information at:

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-assessment-and-protection-swap-program-documents>

Please review the land use matrix located at:

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-assessment-and-protection-swap-program-documents>

D. Source Protection – Land Use Inventory (surface water)

Source ID# (i.e. 02S or 03S)

Source Name

Review the list of land uses below and insert a checkmark in the respective columns if these land uses are located within the Zone A of your reservoir and/or within the watershed but outside the Zone A.

The Department will review your responses along with other information about land uses in the Zone A and/or watershed of this source when making its waiver decision.

Check here if NONE of the land uses described in this application is located within the Zone A of your reservoir and/or within the watershed but outside the Zone A. ☐

	Zone A	Within watershed, but outside the Zone A
boating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
combined sewer overflows, storm drains/stormwater basins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
illegal dumping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
military facilities (past & present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
lawn care/agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
utility rights of way	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
railroads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
septic systems/cesspools (Zone A only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Land uses that potentially generate perchlorate:

blasting activities (check with local fire dept.- includes past or present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
firework displays (past or present)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
industrial perchloric acid -used as a lab reagent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
munitions (e.g., military facilities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
sodium hypochlorite use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. Certification

"I certify, under penalty of perjury, that all information submitted in support of the application for a monitoring waiver is true to the best of my knowledge."

Name

Signature

Position/Title

Email application to Program.Director-DWP@mass.gov and use *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp* in the subject line. Please scan your completed/signed application into a PDF format using the standard naming convention of *PWSID#_PWSName_2020-22WaiverApp*. Include any requested source protection documents at the end of the application.

You may also mail in your completed/signed application to: MassDEP; DWP-Monitoring Waiver Program – 5th Floor; One Winter Street; Boston, MA 02108; Attn: Marie Tennant **Application Deadline October 30, 2019**